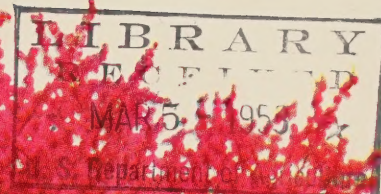


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



40

SELECTED EVERGREENS

*How to Choose
and Use Them*



RED SILVER CRAB

Fruit rich maroon-red, cut-leaf foliage with silver and scarlet tones. Flowers crimson. One of the most striking of the newer groups of flowering Crabs. 2 to 3-ft. plants.

Each \$1.75, Three \$5.00, Doz. \$18.00

HEMLOCK Evergreen Hedge

Unsurpassed wall of green winter and summer. See detailed description inside. Our plants are sturdy, 15 to 18 inches, field-grown and frequently transplanted. Set plants eighteen to twenty-four inches apart.

Doz. \$16.00, 25 \$32.00,
100 \$125.00



Forrest Keeling

NURSERY

Elsberry, Missouri

MISSOURI
GROWN
IS HARDY ...



-about FORREST KEELING NURSERY

Our nursery-farm is located on the high hills and bluffs of northeast Missouri overlooking the majestic Mississippi river, and comprises some 252 acres of loess (windblown) soil which has proven to be ideal for growing evergreens and other trees and shrubs. Here you will find nursery fields interspersed with lush fields of grass on which graze cattle, hogs and geese. There is a purpose to this odd arrangement: we believe the best possible way to fit soils for growing strong-rooted nursery stock is to grow deep-rooted grass and livestock on them first.

Hugh Steavenson, then employed by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, started the nursery in 1938 with the help of his father-in-law, Dr. Forrest Keeling, a great lover of plants and for whom

the nursery was named. Steavenson's whole background has been plants. He secured his B. S. in Forestry at Iowa State College and later took graduate work in horticulture and forestry. He worked in nurseries in Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and Connecticut and for the U. S. Forest Service, U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, and U. S. Soil Conservation Service.

You are always welcome at Forrest Keeling Nursery, whether to select larger plants than can be shipped by express or whether you wish to climb about over our hills, appraise our livestock or study our water management system that funnels water from a dozen hillsides into a series of irrigation ponds.



It isn't necessarily the extreme cold that tries the hardiness of a plant. Nor the extreme heat. It is more often the weather freaks. And we have

'em. A balmy, Georgia-like February may be followed by a howling March with sub-zero Minnesota-type blizzards. Last summer was as dry as Arizona and June was a monotonous 100° F. day after day. Other summers the fields are too wet to work week on end. Our temperatures bang around with careless regard to the calendar. Last winter the mercury plummeted to -21° F. and yet we frequently dig trees and make seedbeds in January.

All this means that our plants are climate-tested. We often envy the growers in the more equable regions, but we do know that our customers benefit by our climatic vagaries. If it grows with us, it will thrive in most parts of the country!



**ACRES and ACRES
of Seedbeds and
Transplant Beds
at Forrest Keeling
Nursery**

Copyright 1953
Forrest Keeling Nursery

[2]



FK Pre-Dug, Moss Balled EVERGREENS



Brown's Yew



Black Hills Spruce



Hatfield Yew



Pyramidal American
Arbor-Vitae

We have a system for handling our evergreens that assures you a fresh, ready-to-grow plant you won't find elsewhere. In the first place our plants are field-grown and toughened by frequent transplantings. Secondly, they are **grown under mulch** which encourages a fibrous root system with plenty of surface feeder roots. Third, and most important, **they are pre-dug** and planted in peat moss mixture for several weeks prior to shipping. This means they suffer transplant shock **with us**. If the plant is weak, it will die on our hands. This pre-digging encourages formation of secondary roots which are all scooped up with attached moss and packed off to you in the freshest possible condition.



Hicks' Yew



Canadian Hemlock



Japanese Andromeda



Round Leaf Japanese Holly

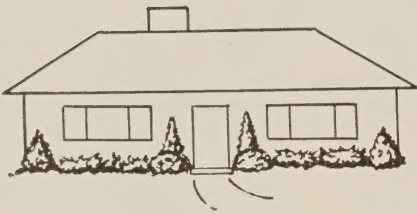
Making Your Evergreens Thrive

It is **easy** to plant FORREST KEELING EVERGREENS and to make them thrive!

With every order we send our own leaflet on planting, fertilizing, watering and mulching to secure rich, lustrous growth.

Our evergreen varieties have been selected with resistance to disease and insects in mind, but our leaflet also tells how to control pests that may appear. Simple directions for pruning to develop and keep the growth form you want are included.

USE OF EVERGREENS



Evergreens have long been recognized by the home owner as the best type of plant for use in the foundation planting. The front of the house should always look its best, and the evergreens are the only source of year-around foliage to soften the architectural lines of the house. The narrow upright forms are the best accents available for calling attention to the good features of the house. They may be used to frame the doorway or to repeat the vertical line of a corner or chimney. Plants of irregular form can be used to advantage to obscure or hide bad architectural features such as the concrete foundation, sides of steps, vents, etc. The low spreading forms will tie the entire planting together as well as cover the bases of the taller plants; thereby giving them an air of stability. Contrasting or striking color can add emphasis to some feature of the house while the foliage color of the majority of evergreens will blend together in soft harmony. It is no coincidence that the home owner uses evergreens to blend the house into a unified picture of lawn, shrubs, trees and house—his home.



Evergreens make excellent specimen plants. A specimen is set apart in the open lawn where it can develop its true symmetrical form and where it can add beauty and dignity to the home. Use specimen plants to frame or balance the home or landscape planting. Firs, Spruces, Pines, American Holly and evergreen Magnolias are all useful as tall-growing specimens.



The desirability of evergreens for hedging, screening, border, background and windbreak can scarcely be overrated. A Yew hedge, for example, compares with one of Privet like a Matisse compares with calendar art. Evergreens shear well and one may have either a loose, informal hedge or a tight-knit wall of green. One may maintain an edging of a few inches or a wall or screen several feet high.



Privacy and climate-control are two requisites of the modern home planting. An evergreen screen assures privacy 12 months of the year and provides control of wind and air movement at all seasons. Such a screen also does an amazing job of filtering out traffic dust and noise.



Actually, the screen, windbreak, background and border plantings are usually combined in one. Evergreens provide a matchless background for flowering trees, shrubs and perennials and for the lawn.



Hugh Steavenson examining Colorado Spruce grown from 12-in. plants furnished by him several years earlier.

**MISSOURI
GROWN
IS HARDY ...**



IN THE LANDSCAPE

For covering banks and softening other sharp breaks in the contour of the home grounds the spreading evergreens will be found most useful. Such plantings can reduce maintenance costs and enhance adjacent lawn areas. The difficulty of clipping grass near steep steps can be eliminated, and the starkness of unadorned masonry may be toned down. Although spreading in form, their growth habits are nevertheless neat, and they are easily maintained.



The outdoor living room takes on new body and substance when evergreens are used as features and background. Listless flower borders acquire heightened character when complemented by a backdrop of evergreens. Lawns, pavings, patios and flagstones are delightfully accented by their tasteful selection. Areas hitherto unused because of their public location may become the favorite family gathering place after a strategic planting of evergreens.



When the first frost blasts the annuals in the outdoor flower boxes, urns and pots, a planting of evergreens will provide cheer and color throughout the winter. Indeed, tub-planted evergreens such as Yews, Arbor-Vitae and Junipers may be used with distinction winter and summer. An unusual and effective accent may be achieved at Christmastime by lighting potted evergreens on porches or steps. Evergreens will not thrive indoors.



Nothing is so effective as your own taste and imagination in creating an effective landscape design for your own home. You'll probably want to leave the street side open and use plantings to embellish and frame the house. Plan side and rear areas for maximum use and enjoyment. Such areas are usually divided between service grounds and outdoor living-room. Here privacy is essential and evergreen hedges, screens and backgrounds come into full play. Be generous with your lawn areas. Nothing is more beautiful than an expansive carpet of turf. Evergreens serve almost any tree and shrub need, except for shade trees and avenue trees, where deciduous varieties should be used.



This clipped White Pine hedge graces the entrance of the Forrest Keeling Nursery office.

Kinds of Evergreens



There are forms and varieties of evergreens for almost any landscape need. An exception is where shade is required as there are few, if any, northern evergreens that can replace deciduous trees as shade trees or for autumn coloration.

Most northern evergreens are of the narrow-leaf or conifer group. This group includes the Pines, Spruce, Firs, Yews, Junipers or Cedars, Arbor-Vitae, Hemlocks and Cypress. There is a veritable host of broadleaf evergreens but, regrettably, not too many that are hardy in the North. Each year we try new introductions in the hope of adding

to this list but we are confining our offerings to those broadleaf forms that have proven fairly hardy with a minimum protection.

Both broadleaf and narrow-leaf evergreens range in size groupings from ground covers to mighty trees and have been so classified for your guidance. There are also broadleaf evergreen vines but no vines in the narrow leaf group.

The following list is a result of countless eliminations to bring you "cream of the crop" offerings in evergreens:

VINES

- Big-leaf Winter Creeper—Martin's Selection (*Euonymus fortunei* vegeta).
- Baltic Ivy (*Hedera helix baltica*).

GROUND COVERS

- Sargent Creeping Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis sargentii*).
- Waukegan Juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis douglasii*).
- (See also varieties under "Vines")

LOW OR DWARF SHRUBS

- Shrub-form Fortune's *Euonymus* (*Euonymus fortunei erecta*).
- Wild's Columnar Evergreen *Euonymus* (*Euonymus fortunei columnaris*).
- Round-leaf Japanese Holly (*Ilex crenata rotundifolia*).
- Andorra Juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis plumosa*).
- Dwarf Mugho Pine (*Pinus mugo mughus*).
- Dwarf Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata nana*).

SMALL SHRUBS

- Glossy Abelia (*Abelia grandiflora*).
- Winterberry (*Euonymus kiautschovicica*).
- Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*).
- Oregon Hollygrape (*Mahonia aquifolium*).
- Brown's Yew (*Taxus media brownii*).
- Hatfield Yew (*Taxus media hatfieldii*).
- Burkwood Viburnum (*Viburnum burkwoodii*).

MEDIUM-SIZED SHRUBS

- Hetz Blue Pfitzer (*Juniperus glauca hetzi*).
- Scarlet Firethorn (*Pyracantha coccinea*).
- Japanese Spreading Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*).
- Hicks' Yew (*Taxus media hicksii*).

LARGE SHRUBS

- Keteleer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis keteleeri*).
- Canaert Juniper (*Juniperus virginiana canaerti*).

- Silver Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana glauca*).
- Japanese Upright Yew (*Taxus cuspidata capitata*).
- Pyramidal American Arbor-Vitae (*Thuja occidentalis fastigiata*).
- Dark Green American Arbor-Vitae (*Thuja occidentalis nigra*).
- Winona Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*, Winona, Minnesota source.)
- American Holly (*Ilex opaca*).
- Sweet Bay (*Magnolia virginiana*).

TREES

- Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*).
- Black Hills Spruce (*Picea glauca densata*).
- Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens glauca*).
- Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*).
- Norway or Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*).
- White Pine (*Pinus strobus*).
- Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*).
- Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*).
- Canadian Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*).

ARBOR-VITAE (Thuja)

There are worlds of Arbor-Vitae offered and planted today and most of them aren't very good. The oriental types (like Berckman's Golden Arbor-Vitae) are widely used South and are all too frequently foisted onto the unsuspecting home-owner throughout the northern states. There is just one oriental Arbor-Vitae I can recommend. It is a selected seedling type introduced by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service and is a dandy for screening, hedging, windbreaks and the like. We'll have it to offer next year.

The American types are better but I can recommend only a couple. The American Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae is a fine tall, narrow-growing variety and will give long years of service with a minimum of attention. Dark green American is an equally useful tall but broader growing sort with a fine, rich foliage. **These two varieties have much merit.**

There are a host of globe and shrub types as well as golden and silver foliaged varieties. None meet rigid standards of excellence. The Woodward Globe is one of the best in this group but is so much inferior to a dwarf Yew, for example, that we have dropped it from our list.

PYRAMIDAL AMERICAN ARBOR-VITAE

(*Thuja occidentalis fastigiata*)

Narrow and shapely, this Arbor-Vitae will provide outstanding accent for corners, entrances or backgrounds. Naturally conical, it does not demand much pruning, and looks best at a height of 5 or 6 feet, but will grow taller unless trimmed. The foliage is lacy, deep green and fan-like. It is less demanding of soil drainage than most evergreens.

15 to 18 inches, field grown
Each \$2.00, Pair \$3.75, Six \$10.00

DARK GREEN AMERICAN ARBOR-VITAE

(*Thuja occidentalis nigra*)

This plant is broader than the Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae and the foliage is deeper green. It is notable for carrying its deep color all winter.

It is not so compact nor of such formal outline as the Pyramidal, and more suited to backgrounds, screens, hedges and corners where a robust growing plant is desired. It certainly ranks with Pyramidal as the best of the upright Arbor-Vitae.

15 to 18 inches, field-grown
Each \$2.00, Pair \$3.75



TAXUS - The YEWS

Yews were not too important in the American landscape when only the American and English varieties were available. In 1861 Dr. George Hall introduced the Japanese Yew and it was only a matter of time until the Yews could be called the choicest group of evergreens for American home plantings. "They are the darkest green of all evergreen shrubs and, without question, the most striking."

It is possible, though not desirable, to make a complete evergreen planting for the home grounds and use only Yews, for every form and outline is available. Furthermore, nothing takes so well to the shears, as attested by the century-old formal hedges, archways and intricate shapes of Yew in English gardens.

Another writer, in commenting on the beauty and utility of Yew hedges remarked, "This particular evergreen family is not cheap, but neither is the cost of lumber and labor to build a ranch type fence." As a matter of fact, a Yew hedge may be developed at modest cost from our stout young plants that will be a priceless feature of your grounds when the ranch fence would be rotting away.

Yews will grow in deep shade as well as in sun. They grow on a wide variety of soils but to thrive the soil should be well drained and fairly fertile.

Today there are hundreds of Yew varieties. We have culled the list down to 6 which are outstanding and which offer every needed form and variation.

HICKS' YEW

(*Taxus media hicksii*)

A versatile plant for softening awkward angles or jutting corners, for dressing up doorway and gateposts or for forming a narrow hedge to divide properties, this Yew is a wise selection for many purposes. Decidedly upright, it has a deep green foliage which may be given a trim, barbered look or allowed to spread freely in sun or shade.

9 to 12 inches, field-grown, Each \$2.60, Pair \$5.00, Six \$14.00
12 to 15 inches, field-grown, Each \$3.20, Pair \$6.25, Six \$18.00
2-yr. transplants, 6 to 10 inches, light hedging size,
Ten \$7.50, 25 \$16.00, 50 \$30.00

BROWN'S YEW

(*Taxus media brownii*)

One of the handsomest Yews for ornamental plantings, the leaves of this Yew change subtly from a bronzy tone in the spring to a light green in the summer, and by fall the needles have turned to a rich dark green. It may be clipped to make a formal hedge, or pruned, at full height for a topiary design. A compact and rapid grower, it is broad and upright in habit. Without a doubt, one of the finest hybrid Yews ever introduced.

9 to 12 inches, field-grown, Each \$3.00, Pair \$5.75, Six \$15.00
12 to 15 inches, field-grown, Each \$4.00, Pair \$7.70, Six \$21.00



DWARF JAPANESE YEW.

(*Taxus cuspidata nana*).

The soft, greenish black coloring and slow growing qualities of this Dwarf Yew make it an appropriate selection for patio, rock gardens or as a softening agent for carports and angular masonry. Broad and thick of leaf, dense and compact, it is often used to replace Boxwood, although it is definitely of irregular growth, which makes it particularly useful in modern architectural schemes.

9 to 12 inches, field-grown, Each \$3.50, Pair \$6.75, Ten \$30.00
12 to 15 inches, field-grown, Each \$5.50, Pair \$10.00, Six \$28.00.

JAPANESE UPRIGHT YEW (*Taxus cuspidata capitata*).

Giant among the Yews, with a potential reach of 10 to 25 feet, its normal growing habit is pyramidal, but it may be sheared to any desired form and held to any height. Used extensively as an upright grower in foundation plantings, it is also excellent for corner accents, where its dark green foliage, with lighter new growth, makes it one of the prettiest of the evergreens. It is as hardy and tough as the Spreading Yew and, like it, adapted to any reasonable soil. The passage of years only adds to the beauty and value of this tree.

12-15 inches, field-grown, Each \$3.20, Pair \$6.25, Six \$18.00

HATFIELD YEW (*Taxus media hatfieldii*). Massive and impressive for foundation plantings. It is a cross between the Vase Yew and the Upright Yew, resulting in a sturdy, compact-growing type, usually somewhat flat on top. Having a good, dark green color, it endures shade as well as sunny locations, and makes a splendid hedge.

9 to 12 inches, field-grown, Each \$2.60, Pair \$5.00, Six \$14.00
12 to 15 inches, field-grown, Each \$3.20, Pair \$6.25, Six \$18.00

JAPANESE SPREADING YEW. (*Taxus cuspidata*.)

Its shiny green foliage, extreme hardiness in either full sun or partial shade, and low growing qualities make this spreading Yew invaluable for planting under windows or in front of taller evergreens. By clipping it may be formed into an excellent low hedge. With growing habits similar to the Pfitzer Juniper, it has spreading, horizontal branches and rich, waxy needles.

9 to 12 inches, field-grown, Each \$2.50, Pair \$4.80, Ten \$22.50
12 to 15 inches, field-grown, Each \$3.50, Pair \$6.75, Ten \$32.00
2-yr. transplants, 8 to 12 inches for hedging, Doz. \$12.50, 50 \$48.00





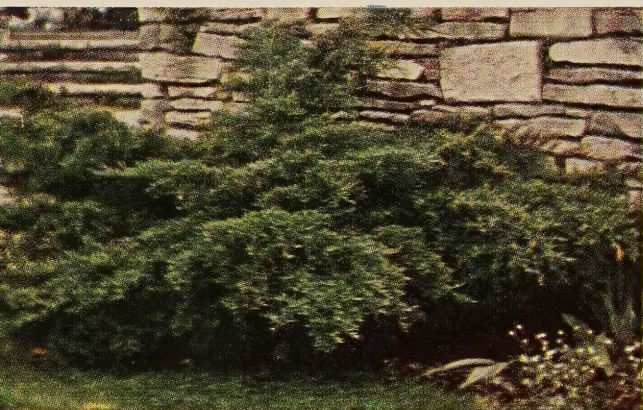
Sargent Creeping Juniper

SARGENT CREEPING JUNIPER

(*Juniperus chinensis sargentii*)

Of spreading, prostrate habit, with grass-green foliage, creeping stems and ascending branchlets, the Sargent Juniper makes a valuable ground-cover and rock garden plant. It likes plenty of sun.

12 to 15 inches, field-grown, Each \$2.75



Pfitzer Juniper

Silver Juniper



Decorative JUNI

This group contains some of the choicest of ornamental evergreens, and the wide introduction of Japanese Yew forms, Junipers were the mainstay amo today, there is nothing that challenges the worthiness of Pfitzer Juniper as ar can eclipse the magnificent Canaert Juniper.

On the other hand the Junipers, like the Arbor-Vitae contain a host of Irish Juniper is typical of this inferior group, and the Swedish, Polish, Ashfor a shame that such notable names should be wasted on weak varieties for in origin of the plant. You may ask why these cheap varieties have been so widel pensive to propagate and grow in the nursery and are mostly very trim and, are that they go to pieces rapidly after planting, often the first year, and th in the landscape setting. Their pre-disposition to fast become "ratty" is due red mite and shade or root competition. You will see these varieties used lavis the object is to make a fast sale and let the unwary home purchaser worry ab

WAUKEGAN JUNIPER

(*Juniperus horizontalis douglasii*)

A low, trailing shrub with steel-blue, needle-like foliage, the Waukegan Juniper does not become so ragged with age as other low Junipers. Its foliage turns deep purple in the fall. For the best in prostrate Junipers, choose either the Waukegan or Sargent Juniper.

8 to 12 inches, field-grown, Each \$2.25

PFITZER JUNIPER

(*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*)

Let's face it. Here is the most universally satisfactory and useful evergreen shrub of them all. Some will contend that this title should go to one of the better spreading Yews, but even the Yews do not have such wide adaptability, and the growth form and characteristics of the Pfitzer make it "just right" for so many locations.

Some plants, such as Bridal Wreath Spirea, are condemned to commonness by their very popularity. Not so the Pfitzer Juniper. It blends in with the foundation, group or border planting where it renders solid substance and elegance without being overly conspicuous.

Exceptionally handsome and hardy, its feathery, gray-green foliage covers arching, spreading branches and makes it particularly useful in the foundation planting or as an informal border or hedge. It will stand considerable shade and is likewise drought resistant. Reaches a spread of 4 to 6 feet.

12 to 18 inches, field-grown, Each \$3.50, Pair \$6.75

SILVER CEDAR

(*Juniperus virginiana glauca*)

The Silver Cedar is often considered the blue counterpart of the rich green Canaert Juniper. The texture and foliage is similar but the color is silvery blue. Its upright, pyramidal form and beautiful coloring combine to make it one of the choicest and best-loved Junipers. Extremely hardy, it will withstand much heat and drought, and can be kept to desired height by shearing.

18 to 24 inches, field-grown, Each \$4.00, Pair \$7.50



Distinctive turning to pu vase shape ar liked Juniper. used as a low prostrate, not Junipers.

15 to 18



Andorra Juniper

Selected Evergreens AND OTHER TREES AND SHRUBS Elsberry, Missouri

Street or R.F.D. No. { _____ P.O. Zone No. _____

Town or City { _____ State _____ Money Order or Check Enclosed \$ _____

MAY WE SUBTITUTE? Yes ☐ No ☐

Do Not Write Here	Quantity	Name	Total Price	Please do not write in this space
			Total Amt. of Order \$	

IMPORTANT—No matter how often you write or order, always plainly give your complete name and address—always the same way—by so doing you will avoid delays and possible mistakes in delivering your orders.

We acknowledge receipt of your order and remittance and ship at planting time. But your order should be placed now! Unlike other commodities, nursery products are ordered in advance.

Amount Enclosed \$

FROM _____

FIRST CLASS
Permit No. 1
Sec. 34.9, P.L.G.R.
ELSBERRY, MO.

BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE

No Postage Stamp Necessary If Mailed in the United States

**FORREST KEELING NURSERY
ELSBERRY,
MISSOURI**

FOLD ON THIS LINE LAST

BE SURE
**YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS ARE WRITTEN
PLAINLY ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS BLANK**
THIS ENVELOPE WILL SAFELY HOLD YOUR CHECK OR MONEY ORDER

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MISSOURI CUSTOMERS ONLY
PLEASE ENCLOSE 2% MISSOURI STATE SALES TAX

FOLD ON THIS LINE SECOND

Names of home-owning friends who would like a copy of our evergreen booklet.

Name _____

Address _____

Name _____

Address _____

Name _____

Address _____

Name _____

Address _____

URI
FK
DY ...

Selected Evergreens AND OTHER TREES AND SHRUBS Elsberry, Missouri

Town or City _____ State _____ Money Order or Check Enclosed \$ _____

Forward by Express ☐ Forward by Parcel Post, **Postal Charges Collect** ☐

IMPORTANT—No matter how often you write or order, always plainly give your complete name and address—always the same way—by so doing you will avoid delays and possible mistakes in delivering your orders.

Env-O-Blank T.M. Reg. in U.S. Pat. Off. Wessel Co., 737 N. Michigan, Chicago

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Name _____

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Name _____

Address _____

Name _____

Address _____

FOLD ON THIS LINE SECOND

PERS

so some of the most inferior varieties. Before
g evergreens to adorn the home grounds. Even
evergreen shrub nor is there any upright that

idely sold varieties that should be junked. The
and Spiny Greek are not much better. What
most cases they bear little relationship to the
r used. The answer is simple. They are inex-
attractive when ready for sale. Their weaknesses
air sharp, formal outlines are usually awkward
to weakness to withstand ice and snow, blight,
nly on contract construction developments where
out replacement of the planting in a year or two.



Waukegan Juniper

ANDORRA JUNIPER

(*Juniperus horizontalis plumosa*)

silvery green foliage in spring and summer,
plish tones in the winter, and a low growing
e the outstanding characteristics of this well-
Ideal for terraces and rockeries, it is widely
oundation plant. Extremely hardy. It is a semi-
so low-growing as Sargent and Waukegan

inches, field-grown, Each \$3.50, Pair \$6.75



Canaert Juniper

CANAERT JUNIPER

(*Juniperus virginiana canaerti*)

Heavily tufted lustrous green
foliage is the distinguishing charm
of this very fine evergreen. Masses
of porcelain-blue Juniper berries
add to its beauty and attract birds
during the winter months. Pyramid-
al in form, its ultimate growth is
up to twenty feet, but by trimming
may be kept to any desired height.
It retains its rich color throughout
the year and thrives in almost any
soil or location. Here is an ancient
introduction that has never been
equalled by the newer varieties.

18 to 24 inches, field-grown,
Each \$4.00, Pair \$7.50



Keteleer Juniper

KETELEER JUNIPER

(*Juniperus chinensis keteleeri*)

A light green pyramidal variety which stands
shearing well. More sturdy than our native
redcedar **and completely rust free**, it stands up
better under weights of ice and snow. Requires
full sun and does not like crowding. For a tall-
growing, columnar
evergreen of spiry
silhouette and one
free of disease and
pests, Keteleer
Juniper heads the
list.

18 to 24 inches,
field-grown, Each
\$4.00, Pair \$7.50



CANADA HEMLOCK

(*Tsuga canadensis*)

There is a saying "when in
doubt plant a Hemlock" and cer-
tainly this native American tree,
so at home in the deep woods
where it withstands severe cold,
has more uses than almost any
other evergreen. Graceful, toler-
ant of shade, retaining its color
both summer and winter, it will
grow almost anywhere. Few trees
maintain the grace, dignity and
beauty of the Hemlock. It is
disease resistant. Use it freely
in the North and East. In the
Midwest, confine its use to the
north or east sides of buildings or
other shaded, protected locations.

For prices see front cover.

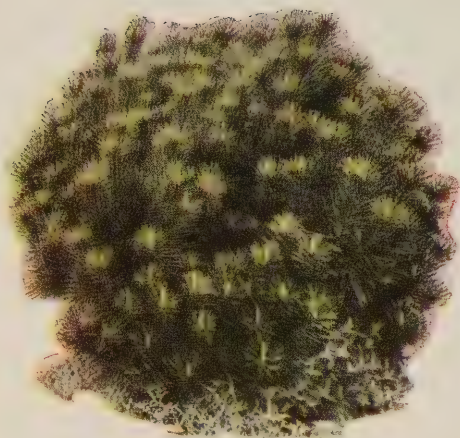


AUSTRIAN PINE

(*Pinus nigra*)

Glamour combined with ruggedness adds to the desirability of this useful tree. Long-needed, dark-green foliage covers the branches spreading from a trunk which will mature to a height of 50 feet. Heat, drought and city-smoke resistant, it is a practical addition anywhere.

9 to 12 inches, twice transplanted, Each 75c, Ten \$5.75



DWARF MUGO PINE (*Pinus mugho mughus*).

One of the best low-growing dwarf evergreens, this compact Pine is most effective for foundation plantings. Short, dark green needles in small bunches are tipped in the spring by light green spires, giving it the appearance of being covered with candles. Seldom growing over six feet high when untrained, it may be kept down to a 2 or 3 foot ball by a single annual shearing.

10 to 12 inches, field-grown, Each \$1.60,
Two \$3.00



SCOTS PINE

(*Pinus sylvestris*)

A vigorous tree, picturesque and cone-shaped, it will grow luxuriantly on high and dry ground. Its foliage is not so dense as that of the Austrian Pine, and its needles are shorter and a lighter green. It is hardy, and valuable for masses, specimens and screens.

12 to 18 inches, twice transplanted, Each \$1.00,
Three \$2.80

PINES-

Our Pine selections include one outstanding dwarf and several tree forms of merit.

There are a number of Mugo and similar Pines of varying dimensions

but the true Dwarf Mugo seems to us to be the one important variety in this group.

Because there are a number of excellent tree Pines with striking individual characteristics, it did not seem possible to reduce this list to less than the four offered. These Pines have no place in the foundation planting. Their usefulness is in screening, wind protection, background and occasional use as a specimen.

Our list includes two species that are tops for Christmas tree planting, and these two plus a third are among the very best trees for northern forest plantings (see discussion on this subject).

Pines are remarkable in thriving on some of our poorest, most acid soils, as long as these soils are well-drained. None thrive in shade, although the White Pine will tolerate more shade than the others. Like the Spruces and the Firs, the Pines are natives of northern forests and are completely winter hardy.

NORWAY OR RED PINE (*Pinus resinosa*). Excellent for bold effects, this large ornamental, quick-growing tree is valuable for screening or as a specimen. Its needles are from 4 to 6 inches long, remaining a rich, glossy, forest green throughout the winter. Extremely hardy.

12 to 16 inches, 4-yr. transplants for screening, Ten \$5.00, 25 \$12.00,
100 \$35.00

WHITE PINE (*Pinus strobus*). The most graceful of the Pines. Its delicate, soft, blue-green foliage is unsurpassed by any northern evergreen except possibly the Hemlock. This is easily my favorite Pine. It is completely charming as a little fellow and grows more handsome with the years. Although it becomes the tallest tree of eastern North America, it may be kept to any desired size by shearing. We have a lovely clipped hedge of White Pine only 3 feet high! Use it freely for wind protection, screening or as a background foil for flowering trees. White Dogwood blooming against a White Pine background makes an unforgettable picture. When the wind whispers through the White Pine needles, close your eyes and you are in the forest primeval.

15 to 18 inches, field-grown,
Each \$3.00, Three \$8.50, Ten \$25.00
5-yr. transplants, 12 to 15 inches for screening, Ten \$5.00, 25 \$12.00,
100 \$35.00



FIRS and SPRUCE

We have selected two Spruce that are more in keeping with the dimensions of the modern home than some of the older, larger growing species such as Norway Spruce.

Douglas "Fir" is not a true fir, but it is certainly one of the handsomest and hardiest of the taller-growing evergreens and no select list would be complete without it.

All members of this group are completely winter hardy.



Douglas Fir

DOUGLAS FIR

(*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*)

Here is a thoroughly worthy, tall-growing evergreen that approaches Concolor Fir as a handsome subject. Our trees are a strain from the Rocky Mountains that carry excellent soft, bluish foliage and are wonderfully adapted throughout the Midwest, North and East.

Douglas Fir is rapid-growing and enduring, pest free, and will grow on any well drained soil. A superb windbreak and climate-control tree, it is also excellent for screening and can be used as a head high, clipped hedge or as a lawn specimen.

15 to 18 inches, field-grown, Each \$2.25, Three \$6.00

COLORADO SPRUCE

(*Picea Pungens*)

To many the Colorado Spruce is the king of the Conifers and it is truly a beautiful tree for the first twenty years of its life. It is furthermore, a spruce well adapted throughout the North, East and Middle West. It is remarkable in tolerating much heat and drought as well as severest cold.

After the tree reaches 15 or 20 feet the lower branches begin to die out and the tree loses its youthful beauty. But a specimen that will stay so lovely for twenty years is a pretty good investment at that!

Our trees are grown from seed gathered from blue trees. They carry a greenish-blue hue and are especially colorful when the new growth breaks forth in the spring. They are not, however, to be confused with the intensely blue grafted trees. Yet many seed-grown trees develop into stronger, more majestic blue trees than the grafted types.

12 to 15 inches, twice transplanted, Each \$1.60, Three \$4.50, Ten \$12.50



Black Hills Spruce

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE

(*Picea glauca densata*)

Unusually symmetrical, compact and bushy, this native of the Black Hills of South Dakota is a famed beauty. Heavy-foliaged, sometimes quite blue in color, it makes a wonderful windbreak. Able to withstand dryness and cold, it reaches a height of 40 to 50 feet at maturity with a spread of 10 to 12 feet in diameter. A good background tree, it may also be used for screens and borders or as a lawn specimen.

12 to 15 inches, twice transplanted, Each \$1.60, Three \$4.50, Ten \$12.50

Colorado Spruce



HETZ BLUE PFITZER

(*Juniperus glauca hetzi*)

Similar in growth to the Pfitzer Juniper, but having blue-colored foliage, this rapid growing, new evergreen is worthy of your consideration. Unquestionably one of the most useful ornamentals introduced in recent years. It is particularly valuable as a spreading shrub for foundation planting.

12 to 18 inches, field-grown, Each \$3.50, Pair \$6.75

EUONYMUS Family

The evergreen Euonymus group provides some of our hardiest broadleaf evergreen vines, ground covers and shrubs. Fortunately, there are a number of excellent forms so that one can use them for clothing walls, covering embankments, creating dense, verdant hedges or for charming low or medium size foundation shrubs. We have selected four forms which we believe represent the best in this useful and ornamental family.



Wild's Columnar Euonymus

SHRUB FORM FORTUNE'S EUONYMUS (*Euonymus fortunei erecta*). This lovely little shrub is quite distinct from the evergreen bittersweet types. It rarely bears fruit and must be appreciated for its elegance of foliage and form. Where one requires a low, restricted evergreen hedging or edging, or a refined dwarf shrub, it is a plant of unusual merit.

8 to 12 inches, Ten \$10.00

WILD'S COLUMNAR EVERGREEN EUONYMUS (*Euonymus fortunei wild*). Here is a form of wintercreeper equally as good as Martin's Selection but instead of growing as a vine or low shrub it grows upright in a columnar fashion not unlike Hick's Yew. It is an excellent grower either in sun or shade and is useful for creating a trim, narrow hedge or an upright columnar specimen. It tolerates hot dry situations and in fact, it will grow most anywhere. If planted 30 inches away from a building, the plant will remain upright. If placed close to the structure it will have a tendency to attach itself and climb, fingering over the building as a light vine. Completely hardy. It has been developed and introduced by Wild Bros. of Missouri and we feel it should bear their name.

8 to 12 inches, 2-year, heavy,
Each \$1.50, Three \$4.25, Ten \$12.50.
Hedging Size, Ten for \$10.00

WINTERBERRY (*Euonymus patens* (*Kiautschovica*)). Another choice shrub that can be kept small enough to be used in the foundation planting of the small home or ranch-type house, the Winterberry fulfills a long-felt need. Its uses are many, and include hedging, screen and mass plantings, formal plantings (it may be readily sheared), covering for foundations, walls and chimneys, and as a substitute for Boxwood. Dark green foliage, white flowers in spring and orange-red berries in autumn add to its charm. It grows equally well in acid or alkaline soils, and is one of the last things to stop growing in the fall.

10 to 12 inches, well-branched, Each \$1.15, Ten \$10.00, 25 \$22.50, 100 \$85.00

Euonymus Patens



Fortune's Euonymus

MARTIN'S SELECTION EVERGREEN BITTERSWEET or BIG-LEAF WINTERCREEPER

(*Euonymus fortunei vegeta*)

The most versatile of evergreens, this plant may be used as a low hedge, a spreading plant in an evergreen planting or a wall-hugging vine. Distinguished by glossy, round, dark green leaves which remain throughout the winter, its berries resemble those of bittersweet and are borne in profusion. It will grow well in limestone or acid soils, is hardy, and serves as a good soil-binder for banks.

Our selection of this splendid evergreen was discovered by Chester Martin at Old Lyme, Connecticut, growing on an ancient stone wall, deep in the Connecticut hills. The leaves are darker and more leathery than other introductions of this vine we have tested.

12-inch, well-branched plants, Each \$2.00, Three \$5.50
Doz. \$18.00

Euonymus Vegeta



[12]

EUONYMUS RADICANS VEGETA, Big-leaf Wintercreeper. Shown below in its various uses, this Evergreen Bittersweet can be trained to cling to walls, can be used as a hedge or can be used as a specimen shrub. It has wonderful foliage and attractive berries.

10-12 inch plants, potted, \$2.25 each
12-15 inch plants, potted, \$2.75 each

As a Hedge





Glossy Abelia

GLOSSY ABELIA

(*Abelia grandiflora*)

Few shrubs flower so continuously and are effective over so long a period. From May until frost the glossy green leaves and white, pink-flushed blossoms contrast effectively with the bronze-tinged bark. Valuable as a cut-back shrub, it stands shearing well and will renew itself from the base. Succeeds well in any reasonably good garden soil, endures a light shade but develops its best coloring in full sunlight. In the North its top may kill back in severe winters but it will burst forth with renewed vigor in the spring. A perfect gem of a shrub, its restricted growth makes it ever so useful in planting the low ranch home.

12 to 15 inches, Each \$1.15, Three \$3.00
Ten \$9.00

BOXWOOD

(*Buxus sempervirens*)

Despite the desirability of Boxwood for specimen planting or for edging and hedging, we have been a little reluctant to list it because of the hardiness factor. There are splendid specimens that have endured -20°F. Yet other plants may be severely nipped with temperatures slightly below freezing where growth is soft and succulent. If you feel that Boxwood is hardy in your location, use it freely as it is in a class by itself as a formal evergreen plant. If you order Boxwood, ask us for specific growing suggestions.

8 to 12 inches, Doz. \$7.25, 100 for \$50.00

Boxwood

HARDY BALTIC IVY

(*Hedera helix baltica*)

Here is an incomparable evergreen vine and ground cover. It relishes semi-shade and will endure and prosper in deep shade where grass will not grow. Excellent for north and east walls (avoid south and western exposure) and for shaded embankments. A luxuriant carpet for evergreen beds or under shade trees such as hard maple. We believe it is the most useful evergreen ground cover. Plant 18 inches apart each way for ground cover.

Plants from 2-in. pots,
Doz. \$4.80,
100 \$23.00



BURKWOOD VIBURNUM

(*Viburnum burkwoodi*)

Wonderfully fragrant pinkish white flowers, leathery green foliage and vigorous growth distinguish this plant which grows about 6 feet high and 4 to 5 feet in diameter. It prefers a well-drained location with plenty of moisture. Brilliant fall foliage adds to its desirability. It is the evergreen counterpart of the renowned *Viburnum carlesii*.

18 to 24 inches, specimen, Each \$3.75, Three \$10.00,
Doz. \$35.00

OREGON HOLLYGRAPE

(*Mahonia aquifolium*)

Easily grown, with Holly-like leaves and clusters of yellow flowers followed by bunches of blue berries, this broadleaf evergreen is attractive and hardy. Its ornamental foliage is useful for cutting purposes, and it does well in shade.

10 to 12 inches, Each \$1.60,
Three \$4.50, Doz. \$15.00

Oregon Hollygrape





Scarlet Firethorn

SCARLET FIRETHORN (*Pyracantha coccinea*). Attractive on many counts, the real glory of its beauty is in the colorful abundance of fiery red berries which last well into the winter, and are desirable as cut material for indoor decoration. During the late spring it bears clusters of white flowers. It is a splendid foundation plant where some mass and height are required, and it may be trained against walls or as a broad hedge. It prefers a warm, well-drained location, withstands temperatures 15° below zero, and will produce berries more profusely if pruned annually. We have a northern selection that is definitely harder than most Firethorns.

12 to 15 inches, Each \$2.00, Three \$5.75, Doz. \$20.00

CYPRESS (*Taxodium distichum*). Here is a conifer that is **not evergreen**, but its spire-like habit, its soft lime-green foliage (almost identical to the California Redwoods), its complete hardiness and adaptability makes it particularly prized for avenue planting. Though it is a native of the southern swamps it thrives on a wind-swept ridge or almost any other location. If you want something distinctive and unusually beautiful for planting the parking area between the sidewalk and street, choose a pair of rare Taxodium.

4 to 5-foot, specimen,
Each \$3.00, Pair \$5.75,
Three \$8.50, Ten \$25.00



Taxodium Cypress

SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA (*Magnolia grandiflora*). The romantic Magnolia of the South, with its immense creamy white, sweet-scented flowers and large, waxy green leaves is truly a sight to behold. It is particularly spectacular as it is the only large broadleaf evergreen tree that is hardy in northern gardens, but it should not be planted north of St. Louis, Lake Erie, Boston latitude. Even this far north this magnificent tree is semi-tender, but it is such a wonderful garden prize that it is worth the effort to plant it in a protected location, away from the sweep of winds, and pray that it will come along. **Our young trees have withstood -21° F. and are definitely a northern type.**

Small pot plants approximately 12 inches,
Each \$1.00, Three \$2.75, Doz. \$10.00

Magnolia Grandiflora



Ilex Rotundifolia

JAPANESE ANDROMEDA

(*Pieris japonica*)

Here is a broadleaf evergreen beauty four seasons of the year. Andromeda buds open at the crack of spring and turn into creamy white lily-of-the-valley flowers. The summer foliage is a bright, varnished green and assumes rich tints of red and bronze in autumn. Its restricted growth makes it excellent for the modern home. Plant in half shade or full sun.

12-inch, field-grown plants,
Each \$2.00, Three \$5.75,
Doz. \$20.00

ILEX—The Holly Family

I doubt if there is any family of evergreens as delightful as the Hollies. The English and Chinese varieties cannot be safely used in northern plantings, but we can be grateful for the hardiness of our own cherished American Holly and one splendid variety of Japanese Holly. Thus far, we have found only one form of Japanese Holly completely hardy with us at -21° F. There are doubtless others and they will be offered when proven to be sufficiently hardy. American Holly is hardy from Kansas City to Detroit to southern Maine. As it is the hardest broadleaf evergreen tree it might well be tried in protected locations north of this line.

ROUNDLEAF JAPANESE HOLLY

(*Ilex crenata rotundifolia*)

Here is an exquisite broadleaf evergreen shrub. It is low-growing and compact and is readily sheared to any desired form. Its emerald foliage fairly sparkles against the winter snow, and its profusely clustered jet-black berries only emphasize the shining leaves. Use it about the foundation as a specimen, or for hedging or edging. It harmonizes well with Yews and other formal-growing evergreens.

8 to 12 inches, hedging size. Plant 6 to 12 inches apart.
Ten \$6.00, 50 \$25.00, 100 \$48.00

AMERICAN HOLLY (*Ilex opaca*). Everyone knows the American Holly and little needs to be said of its merits. It is our only native northern broadleaf evergreen tree and most gardeners agree it is our best. A well-formed Holly is priceless at Christmas, particularly if full of berries, and cutting boughs for decoration only increases the density and form of the tree. It is necessary to have both male and female plants in the same area before the female plants will berry. Plant about one male to four or five females to achieve best results in obtaining berries.

3-inch pot plants,
Each \$1.80, Three \$5.00,
Ten \$15.00

(Specify number of male
and female plants
desired.)

SWEETBAY (*Magnolia virginiana*). Glossy, laurel-like leaves, dainty richly fragrant white flowers, followed by attractive fruits, and free growing habits commend this Magnolia for use. It blooms in June, grows naturally in marshy grounds but will thrive in well-drained uplands. We have been amazed that this lovely little tree has held its foliage through our severest winters and it has proven about as hardy as American Holly. If you want a touch of the Old South in your northern garden, be sure to include the Sweetbay in your plantings.

15 to 18-inch transplants,
Each \$1.00, Three \$2.75,
Doz. \$10.00



American Holly

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- Simply fill in the attached postage-paid order form and hand to your postman.
- By all means order early. We simply and honestly cannot grow enough stock to meet all demands and it hurts us as much as you to have to delete orders and refund money.
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- Shipment will go forward at proper planting time for planting in your locality, and this may require two or more shipments. Most shipments will travel by express. Because it is not possible to determine weights in advance, transportation charges are not included in purchase price. If it is more expedient to ship by parcel post, we will so forward your order and send parcel post charges collect. At any rate, our light-weight packing procedure is designed to hold transportation charges to a minimum. There is no charge for packing.
- Method of Payment. We are glad to ship on open account, payable 10 days after receipt of plants, but on orders under \$25.00 we ask your co-operation in remitting with order to avoid bookkeeping expense. If you wish credit, and are a new customer, please supply credit references.
- Small purchases are as welcome as large orders and we want to serve you regardless of your needs. But it costs about as much to handle a small order as a large one and packing is proportionately more. Therefore, please add 30 cents service charge on orders under \$5.00.

Again, Help us to Help You by Ordering Early—Just as Soon as You Can Determine Your Needs.

— GROWING CHRISTMAS TREES —

There are a number of excellent bulletins available on Christmas Tree Culture and I commend them highly to the grower. Write to the U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C., and your own State Conservation Department. Or write me and I will send you a good bulletin.

But the essentials of Christmas tree culture are remarkably simple and I offer the following suggestions from years of planting and growing Christmas trees on my own farm.

To begin with, select **poor** land. Sound crazy? Not at all. **Pine trees and other evergreens suited for Christmas trees prefer acid (sour) well-drained soils.** Keep away from heavy bottom soils. The soil can be clay, sand, gravelly or filled with rocks for that matter. An eroded worn-out hillside, unless too hot and drouthy (as a south or west exposure) is usually fine. **Rich ground will grow a lush crop of tall-growing weeds which will choke the young Pine seedlings.** But Pine trees have low fertility requirements and will make good growth where common weeds grow sparsely. Obviously, ground overgrown with brush or scrub will choke out small evergreens before they get a start.

This is the beauty of Christmas tree growing—you can use old fields and waste hillside that "won't grow beans."

Scotch Pine is the No. 1 variety for Christmas tree growing (you **must** secure a strain that is fast-growing and has a good bright green or blue-green winter color). Norway (Red) Pine is increasing in favor because of its shaggy, deep-green needles. The Pines **do not** shed their needles and good plantation-grown Pines are far superior to the shipped-in, dried-out Spruce and Fir offered on most markets. These well-formed home-grown Pines bring a handsome premium.

Douglas Fir, Norway Spruce, White Spruce and Black Hills Spruce are suited for Christmas tree growing in the cooler moister sections of the country and these varieties demand better soils than Pines. In most cases, however, the Pines can be more economically grown and profitably sold. In certain sections the Red Cedar is used as a Christmas tree and is unique in being adapted to either sweet or acid soils.

Use good, husky, root-pruned seedlings or transplants. Set plants 5 feet apart each way (1,700 trees per acre). Planting is best in early spring **and it is vital to order your plants well in advance of planting.**

Planting progresses much more rapidly in prepared soil (plowed and harrowed). Where tilling is not practical and vegetation is present, an 18-inch "scalp" may be made where each plant is to be set. Plowing furrows on the contour is best for hillside planting. 1000 trees per day is normal for hand planting. Planting machines (where lay of land and soil conditions permit use) plant up to 10,000 seedlings per day using two setters and a tractor driver.

Ordinarily, Christmas tree plantations require little care. Sprouts should be kept cut and annual pruning of the trees should be made after the second year. Simple pruning assures a high percentage of compact, salable specimens.

Harvesting begins the fourth year (3rd for table trees) and continues for several years. If you have an accessible location near town, people will flock out to buy your superior trees and a family will greatly enjoy cutting its own tree. Trees may also be sold wholesale to stores, florists, nurseries, organizations and others that have tree lots. **Contract with these buyers in early summer.** Long-distance truck operators buy trees in quantity for selling on distant markets. I think we have gotten more net return from our hillside in Christmas trees than our good fields in farm crops.

PINES—For Christmas Tree and Forest Planting

Two-Year Root-Pruned Seedlings

Scots Pine (Rapid Growing Blue-Green foliage-type)

4-6 in., \$28.00 per 1,000. 6-8 in., \$35.00 per 1,000

Norway Pine, 4-6 in., \$33.00 per 1,000.

Norway Pine Transplants, 8-10 in., 18c each in 100 lots;
15c each in 1,000 lots.



GUARANTEE

We guarantee each order will be filled with fresh dug stock of superior quality and we guarantee it will reach you safely and undamaged in a live, vigorous condition, ready to grow.

We further guarantee our plants to thrive for you if planted according to our instructions that are furnished with each order acknowledgment and if given intelligent and reasonable care. You would not expect us to replace stock lost due to bad drainage, drought, carelessness or neglect on the part of the planter, which are conditions beyond our control. In the event of any loss for whatever reason we will, however, share your loss and replace at one-half price any stock that fails to grow if you report by July 1st following planting.

Hugh Stevenson

FORREST KEELING NURSERY

Elsberry, Missouri

MISSOURI
GROWN
IS HARDY

Flowering Trees

While this booklet is about evergreens, we couldn't resist the temptation to include an offering of a half-dozen deciduous flowering trees.

You will agree this selection encompasses just about the loveliest and most desirable of our flowering trees. Each is a "natural" to embellish and accentuate evergreen plantings. All are restricted in growth which makes them particularly appealing with long, low lines of modern architecture. Every one is quite hardy from Iowa to Nova Scotia, excepting the Magnolias. The Magnolias are reliably hardy from southeast Iowa to Buffalo to Boston, and a little north.

WASHINGTON THORN

(*Crataegus phaenopyrum cordata*)

There are literally hundreds of Hawthorns, and this one is the best according to most garden authorities. It is a small tree of excellent ornamental habits. Dense clusters of creamy white flowers adorn its branches in mid-June and are followed by scarlet berries which persist far into the winter. Lustrous, dense foliage colors to a mass of brilliant hues in autumn. Very hardy, it grows 15 to 20 feet tall. Washington Thorn makes an exceptional specimen for the small home and for developing a formal clipped hedge it has few peers.

18 to 24 inches, branched, Each \$1.35, Three \$3.50, Doz. \$10.00

DEEP COLORED SAUCER MAGNOLIA

(*Magnolia rustica rubra*)

In form, one of the most beautiful of the Magnolias, Rustica Rubra is specially desirable where a tall, spreading Magnolia is required. Its flowers are large (5½ inches in diameter), cup-shaped, reddish-purple, with distinguishing seed pods more than six inches long. It blooms later than Soulangiana, and is one of the most durable of recent introductions. Probably the best of the darker-hued Magnolias.

18 to 24 inches, Each \$1.35, Three \$3.50, Doz. \$10.00



FLOWERING DOGWOOD

(*Cornus florida*)

Unquestionably the best ornamental small tree native to our northern woodlands. Bold, snowy flower display before leaves appear; handsome lustrous foliage throughout summer turning scarlet in autumn; bright red berries and excellent silhouette in winter. A superb little tree for specimen or massing against evergreens.

18 to 24 inches, 3-year, bushy plants,
Each \$2.00, Three \$5.75, Doz. \$21.00

RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD

(*Cornus florida rubra*)

Identical to White Flowering Dogwood, except for rose-red flower hue. No plant possesses more breath-taking beauty when in bloom.

18 to 24 inches, bushy, Each \$3.75, Three \$10.00



SAUCER MAGNOLIA

(*Magnolia soulangeana*)

A never-failing eye-catcher, the Soulangiana is one of the best known of the perennially favorite Magnolias. Large pinkish-orchid and white flowers, which usually appear before the leaves, completely cover the tree, and are followed by broad, rich green leathery foliage. Good drainage, rather than rich soil, is essential for best results. It has the happy faculty of blooming when very young—plants 2 or 3 feet tall often have several flowers.

18 to 24 inches, Each \$1.35, Three \$3.50, Doz. \$10.00